LATEST-Via Londonderry. complains of the blockading force, and points to the risk of a collision with maritime powers. Other

senals speak of the same danger. Panis, Aug. 8, 1861 .- To-day, the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the Tuilories

M. Solar did not appear to-day before the Tribunal, and his appeal was dismissed. M . Caley was condemped in fine of 300 france for baving participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and King of Prossia will take place at Stras-

Ra 48A, Aug. 5.—The Europeon commission for tlement of the affair of the Hesse-Govina has baylons.

r Pasha has addressed an ultimatum to the negrin chiefa. Omar Pasha's army now here-,000, and is being concentrated, with the intenof vigorously carrying on operations.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

So Money Manner. Funds on the 7th firm, tending An edvance of one-elistic was established in Censula, an environment of the edited in the country of the control of the edited in the country of the control of the edited in the country of the control of the country of the control of the country o

James Carter, Heater & Co., warehousemen of London, have

d. Liebidises about \$200,000.

Restangame. (Hough & Co., warehousemen, have also suspended. Their liabilities are also heavy.

There are remore of the un-sention of a respectable house in
Litrarpaol, curring on an American a oney. Liabilities mod-

LATEST—Via Londa derry.

groot, Apr. 9—Corrox—The Ecokers' Circular reports
of the week at 53,000 bases. The market opened with
one of 4d. but closed easier with but little tagairy, and
took speculators took 15,000 bases, and expecters 11,500
Ceday (ridays) sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, the
plosing steady. The following are the authorized que-

gleans. 9:d Midding Mobiles 8:d.
sg Orionns 8:d Midding Mobiles 8:d.
Sbills 1 Figures 8:d Midding Uplands 8:5-16d
in portectinated at 950,000 bales, of which 710,000 are

OF THE TRADE - The Edvices from Manchester are fa-The market is firm.

secures quiet but steady. Wheat quiet, tending downdenois such barely mnintained.

so steady and unchanged.

A. Friday — Consols closed at 901/2901.

mion in the Bank of England has increased £163,000.

secte in the Bank of France has increased 17,000 contained, serpool.—HAYSEFGOD, Aug. 8.—COTTOS—The market insect bed and excited under the Canada's advices from all and priors advanced idd. Sales of the three days 35,000 majirding 17,0.0 bales to speculators. The market closes steady. or Thank-The Manchester market is bnoyant, and

colders ask an advance.

Bif Lowiff and Alberteld, Nash & Co., and Richardson, beneach Co., report Flour doll, and tending downward, quotasta 15 228. Wheat firm, but quiet, fied Western 9:47 Ead Southern 11/211/6; White Western 12; White sthern 1: @13 6. Com firm, at an advance of 6d. 21/1 Mixed

office. Po in dull st 7 for common. Spirits Turpentine at 45 fb46. Segar inactive. Rice dull. Ashes quiet, at 19 to 4, and 50 for Feurls. See Managers.—Breadentile firm, for Americans Sugar Tee quiet, but steady. Tallow firm, at 49/9. Linseed

sty, at 107.

11CAN SECURITIES - Illinois Central abares 30/272 disErie abares 20/272, New Tork Central shares 50/273.

11CAN MARKET - There was an average attendcountry miller this morning. Wheat in consumptive
1, both for home and French account, at full prices.

1. Corn in seedy demand, without change in value. Peas

1. The country market of the consumptive
1. The

and held for more morey.

EXPORT COTTON BLAKET.—Siles of the week 63,080 bales,

h 19 200 were on speculation, and 11,619 for export.

s of the week, 21,530 bales. Sales to-day 8,000 bales;

Prince Napoleon in the West. CLEVELAND, Aug. 18, 1861.
Prince Napoleon and suite arrived here last night
and took rooms at the Anjier House. They sail for
Lake Superior to morrow evening on the steamer North

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Rye.

10400, August 11.—Flore firm. Where advanced to.;

10.0.1; at 74/2 754c; No. 2 at 778/73c., in store. Goust
giver: sales at 25/2/2/jc. for Mired, shoat. Ours strady,

13 60 bush. Gats. Either 75/000 bush. Wheat; 150,000 bush.

13 60 bush. Gots. Either ct. 2.20 bbis. Flour; 47,000
Wheat 28/00 bush. Corn. 25/00 bush. Outs. Fam. surve

FATAL ACCIDENT OF SHIPBOARD .- A young man named Thomas Lowe was instantly killed yesterday, on board the ship City of Mobile, by falling from the fore-royal yard to the deck. It appears he had been shipped as a seaman, but never baving been to sea. fas enough. After getting on the royal yard he be-came so weak from the beating he had received, and from his perilous position, that he lost his hold and fell to the deck. His body was taken to the Bellevue Bospital. The crew of the ship, except Thompson, the second mate, who escaped, were locked, in the Fire Ward Station-House to await the action of the

I se Hon. Martin F. Conway's residence hereafter was se at Humboldt, Allen County, instead of at Law-

constructing the Hoboken and Newark Kallread is going forward rapidly, and those who should be well informed on the subject assert that it will be in operation in two or three months. The passenger and freight depots, engine-houses, &c., for this road are to be built on the grounds of the Atlantic Garden. The ground for the purpose has already been broken, and the work is to be pushed rapidly forward. The new road, when completed, will prove of great advantage to the residents of Newark, Bloomfele, Orange, Millburn, Morristown, and other places on the line of the road. It is also intended, at an early day, to build a branch of the Hoboken and Newark Railroad which will still better accommodate those residing in the central and couthern sections of Newark. These increased milroad facilities are of the utmost importance to the weak living on the lines of the proposed ratio. tremed ratiross incitities are of the utmost in portance to the people living on the lines of the proposed route, and should certainly receive, as we learn they do, the warmest encouragement of all persons interested. To the City of Hoboken, the concentration of the several railroad lines is an advantage that the people seem fully to appreciate, by extending to the enterprise every possible encouragement; and, for so doing, they will doubtless be well repaid in the future prosperity of the city.

perity of the city.

The steamers George Peabody and Adelaide of Bellimore have been chartered by the Government for the purpose of assisting in the blockade of the Southern ports. The Adelaide is a staunch side-wheel steamer, enpable of making sizten miles per hour, and a first-rate see-best. The Peabody is about one thousand suns burden, and is in excellent order. Both steamers are being fitted with masts, so that in case their machinery should become deranged while at sea, such can be holsted, and the boats managed independent of their steam power. Each is to be supplied with four 32-pounders, located fore and aft, and will leave the port with an armed guard. [Washington Star, 14th. steam power. Each is to be supplied with four 32pounders, located fore and aft, and will leave the port
with an armed guard. [Washington Star, 14th.
SATLING OF AN EXPEDITION.—The steamers Adelaide, Captain Kirwan, of the Baltimore and Norfolk
line, and the George Pesbody, Captain Pritchard, of
the Baltimore and Richmond line, left here last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, on an expedition ordered
by the United States Government. Both steamers are
well supplied with coal and wood for at least four
days' steaming, while the supply of provisions on
hoard each are ample for the crews and armed guard.
It was understood that they would run down the
Chempeake as far as Old Point, and there receive their
armed guard. The schooners which they are going to
use in the obstruction of a Southern channel have
already left here. Both boats have been well fitted
out in every respect, and there seems no doubt that

already left here. Both boats have been well litted out in every respect, and there seems no doubt that the expedition will prove successfel.

[Baltimere American, 15th.

Secret Union Lodges are multiplying rapidly in Texas and North Carolins. In the latter State, it is said, the members amount to one half the voting population of the State, and it is expected they will send a calegation of Union men to the present Congress.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE BLOCKADE.

The Case of Mr. Muir, the Rebel Agent. ARREST OF COMMANDER PORTER.

PROPOSITION TO CLOSE REBEL PORTS.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribuna WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 18, 1861. THE BLOCKADE.

We have the highest authority for saying that not one Government in Europe has remonstrated against the closing of the Rebel ports; but is it not equally true that there is not a Government . Europe that would not run a paper blockade of those ports? At this moment the commercial cupidity of England, France, and Germany is penetrating the inlets of the whole coast of North Carolina with cargoes of goods in shallow

THE REBEL AGENT MUIR.

The dispatches and funds intrusted to Muir are in the State Department. Both are interesting. Muir's lawyer and friends, with promptitude, if not discretion, begged early on Saturday morning for his release, when the evidence against him had not even been examined. They left Mr. Seward's presence in anything but high

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers. The Robels have advanced their lines, and are in force within a short distance of the river, and are gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, But, probably, the bulk of the advance corps is on the Upper Potomac. A barricade was discovered last week two miles from Bailey's Cross Roads, across the Leesburg turnpike, protected by formidable abattis.

INTERCOURSE ACROSS THE LOWER POTOMAC. General McClellan has perfected arrangements to stop intercourse across the Lower Potomac, between the Rebels in Virginia and their allies here. The number of persons whom the police regulations are found to incommode, indicates

COMMANDER PORTER IN IRONS. The Navy Department has advices that commander Porter, of the St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, whose letter avowing Rebel sympathies to his father in Virginia found its way to Washington, is in irons, according to orders, and will be sent here soon.

MR. FAULKNER CRITICISING REBEL PLANS

Mr. Faulkner freely criticises the plans and movements of his Southern friends, and expresses the opinion that they have attained no one of their cherished objects since the fall of Sumter. THE ISSUE OF PASSES.

Only daily passes are now granted, even to market people, by the Provost Marshal, who, with Lieut. Bache, his aid, have the business in charge. Gen. Mansfield's office is almost descrited, and his Secretary, H. B. Hammond of Massachusefts, upon whom the responsibility of granting the passes, bearing Drake DeKay's mammoth signature, mainly devolved, has little to do. Gen. Mansfield's work has been put into other hands, and the department of North-Eeastern Virginia is consolidated. It is thought Gen. Mansfield may take a command in the field.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH. The trial of the mutineens of the 79th Regiment will commence to-morrow. The Constitution of the Court leads to the belief among officers that the sentences will be severe. They may, however, be mitigated by the Commanding-General, or

President. CLOSING SOUTHERN PORTS.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing Southern ports by proclamation at once. Complications arise daily by vessels being caught running the blockade, having clearances from Jeff.'s collectors and foreign ministers begging them off.

A vessel is at Newport, R. I., which put in in distress, having a clearance from Wilmington, N. C. On board is a Frenchman with orders on Brown & Shipley, Liverpool, for £40,000 worth of army clothing, blankets, coffee, &c.; and the Collector writes for instructions to Secretary Welles. It is properly a revenue question for the Treasury Department.

THE CABINET AND THE PIRATES. The question of the disposition of the Rebel privateersmen has never been introduced into a Cabinet meeting, much less inharmoniously discussed there, as has been inventively allowed.

GENERAL ANDERSON.
Gen. Anderson dined with Gen. Scott to-day. Capt. Green, late Lieut. Green of the battery, recently appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, is to be on his staff.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Among the latest appointments are Major-Gen. Hellock of California, for the regular army, and Col. Geo. A. Thomas, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The former received a military education and is experienced, and the latter is an army officer, and attached to Gen. Bank's Division.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

All the military departments composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland, and a portion of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department under the command of Major-Gen. McClellan. As a consequence Major-Gens. Dix and Banks are thus placed in a subordinate mili tary position. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

PASSPORTS FOR POREIGN TRAVEL. The State Department has just issued the following

notice, addressed

"To ALL Whom it May Concern.

"Until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or counter-signed by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or, if a foreigner from his Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

"This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reason-able time shall have clapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed." A SKIRMISH.

A scouting party under Lieut. Gibson, composed of the Lincoln Cavalry, Capt. Boyd, while out to-day in the neighborhood of Poluck Church, some twelve miles from here, encountered a company of Secessionists A slight skirmish epsned, during which private Irwin belonging to Philadelphia, was killed. One of the Confederates was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body.

Three men, representing themselves as belonging to be Empire Rangers of Louisines, came to our pickets to-day. They len Richmond 14 days ago. After a hearing they were set to Washington.

FROM MA SOURI.

Rolls, Mo., Satn. day, Aug. 17, 1861. the following item:

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping ground at a point eight miles south-west of here to-day, where there is an abundance HE IS SENT HOME IN IRONS. of water and other facilities for camp life.

Major Sturgie assumed command of the ormy at a point 30 miles from Springfield, and had since conducted the retreat.

The Iowa 1st Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 134 wounded, 53 seriously and 8 mortally, and five missing.

Lieut.-Col. Merritt, commanding the 1st Iowa Regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well-armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops; while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmitt McDonald, of the habers corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Storgie's camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides. But it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Major Stargis will take in the matter is not known.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTERS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 17, ? Vin Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1861. A flag of truce conveyed to-day to Crancy Island s number of ladies wishing to go South.

Corporal Haribut of the 1st Connecticut Regiment, who arrived here yesterday, from Richmond, brought with him a number of petitions drawn up by our anded and imprisoned soldiers, for an arrang in relation to an exchange of prisoners. They were directed to several prominent newspapers of the North for publication. Gen. Butler sent the whole to the President.

Congressman Ely's name is said to head one of the

WESTCHESTER FAIR FOR THE WAR.

KATONAH, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. The Soldiers' Fair, inaugurated by the ladies of Ka-onah and the town of Bedford, passed off pleasantly, and proved a complete success, supplying an ample fund for the prosecution of their labors.

The details were well arranged, and it was largely attended by the residents of the neighborhood for mile around, and by visitors from Lake Mahopac and Wac-

how extensively this intercourse was carried on. The Pair closed in the evening with an auction sale of the articles undisposed of, and Judge Robertson read a note from Mr. Jay, inclosing an extract of a letter from Mrs. Lincoln in reference to the Have locks sent to Washington, which had been presented by her to the 2d, 9th, 27th, and Tammany Regiments from New-York. They had been received thankfully

The spirit exhibited at the fair showed a stern determination to sustain the Government against the armed Rebels of the South and their disloyal sympathizers at the North, no matter under what pretense they vail their treachery. It indicated, also, the deep nuxiety of the people of this section for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the prompt arrest of traitors t the capital and throughout the country, as an essential step toward the encesse of our arms and the vindication of the nation's honor.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GENARAL OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1861. Senator Hillhouse of Geneva, Ontario County, has been tendered the office of Adjutant-General, and it is understood has accepted, and will enter on the duties

of his office to-morrow.

The appointment is one likely to give good satisfaction, for Mr. Hillhouse is known to possess unusual qualifications for the position.

THE INDIANA ZOUAVES.

COL. LUWIS WALLACE'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN. ON HEARING OF CEN. LYON'S DEATH.

Yesterday morning, after the news of the battle of Springfield reached Indianapolis, Col. Lewis Wallace issued the following bulletin to the Indiana Zonaves. It has the Napoleonic ring: From The Evansville Journal, Aug. 18.

A battle has been fought near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon is shin. Our army is in full retreat. Gen. Fremont has telegraphed for all the available forces of Indiana. Now or never Zonaves! Return to camp. I will give you back your old rifles, your old officers, and the ever glorious tings. The Eleventh waits you your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make a new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

Colonel Eleventh Regiment bediens Volunteers.

Angust 14, 1681.

EXPERIENCES OF UNION MEN IN VERGINIA.

EXPERIENCES OF UNION MEN IN VIRGINIA.

From The Philadelphia Bulletia.

We heard a statement, to-day, of Mr. II. C. Skrunk, recently a resident of Bath County, Va., but now flying in Olive street, in this city, in which he graphically sketched his exit from the Old Dominion last Mny. Mr. Strunk is a Chester County man by birth, but removed to Bath County, Va., for the sake of his wife's health, the mineral springs in that region being quite famous. He had resided there several years, and was doing very well up to the 23d of last May. On that day, at the election, he voted for Virginia to stay in the Union, his vote being the only one for the Union out of 125 to 150 generally given at that poll. There were about 50 men who would have liked to have voted for the Union in his district, but they had no backing, and were afraid to do so.

As soon as Mr. Strunk had deposited his vote, a "Squire" exclaimed, "that's the only Union vote here to-day;" whereupon Mr. S. was assailed by two persons, thing down a rocky bank, and brutally maltreated. His forehead yet bears the marks of the cuts then reserved. He was then threatened with shooting, but on motion of a New-Yorker who resided there, he was given three hours to leave the county and the State, the threats being indorsed by a crowd of Soccesionists.

given three bears to leave the county and the State, the threats being indexed by a crowd of Secessionists. Mr. S. had just time to get his wife ready and harry away, leaving his house, and farm of 175 acres, with the crops in the ground, and his blooded stock, in the fields and the stable. The results of years of toil were thus dissipated, and he left his home \$2,000 poorer than he had been before depositing his vote. In personal property his loss is \$1,000. This he will hardly over see again, though he expects to get his farm back when the rebellion is crushed out.

Mr. Strunk took the cars with his wife, at Millhorough Depot, and came to Shaunton, being insulted

rough Depot, and came to Smanton, being insuited coarsely on the way by some acquaintances, who told him "he ought to have been hung long ago." He stopped at Staunton one day, and then came through to Mayassac Junction, in a car full of drunken, rollick-ing soldiers. At Manassas be and his wife had to stay

n the cars with the soldiers all night, but got through afely to Alexandria at last. Mr. S., on his way toward Alexandria, became ac-mainted with a Mr. W. H. Frear, who had been livquainted with a Mr. W. H. Frear, who had been living in Virginia for seventeen years, but who had been driven from his home on the North Carolina border, leaving \$20,000 worth of property behind. He was a Union man and a Northerner. Mr. S. also met other refugees, and described their flight. One man made a conditional deed for his property, and left it in charge of a hired man, who is to keep it in case the owner is never allowed to come back. Many other cases were equally distressing, and their relation would nerve the arms of every Federal soldier, could they hear them recited.

A DOLLAR FOR TOUTAST .- "A Daughter of South Carolina" says that Gen. P. G. Toutant (alias Beauregard) is not blessed with a great portion of this world's goods, and proposes that every woman of South Caro-lina contribute a dollar for a fund to be invested in Confederate Bonds and presented to him. The suggestion is well; but we imagine that the General would prefer the specie to the bonds.

TUREATENED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

Important Order from Government.

TROOPS CALLED TO WASHINGTON. Regiments and Parts of Reginents to Go at Once.

ELGINING AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED ON ARRIVAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1861.

The statement in this correspondence several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with an increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingendes which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which it is not doubted will be given, thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Covernment in the protection of the general welfare.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, "WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861. "All commanders of regiments of volunteers, accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut,

Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above-named, which is as follows:

" To the Governor of the State of-

"By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward a cause to be forwarded immediately to the City of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Dement, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed, or not.

"The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

"All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

"To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in _view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding

" SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War,"

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—ACCEPT—

From The Ohio Statesman.
The Hon. H. J. Jewett-Sir: I have the pleasure announcing your nomination, by the Democratic don Convention for the State of Ohio, as their candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing elec-tion. Hoping that you will accept this as a favor of the Convention, and for the interests of the State and

country, I remain yours, with respect,
WILDIAM A JOHNSON,
Severary of State Central Countilies,
Morrow, Chie, Aug. 7, 1801.
Zanesville, Aug. 15, 1861.

Wh. A Johnson, esq., Secretary Democratic State Central Sin: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., adults we of my properties by the Democratic

Siz: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., advising me of my "nonsination by the Democratic Union Convention as their candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election," and expressing the hope that I would accept it.

Under ordinary circumstances, to be nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of the third State in the Union, by a Convention so numerously attended and representing so large and respectable a proportion of the people of the State, would be a mark of respect and confidence of which any citizen might well feel proud; but in view of the extraordinary and alarming state of affairs in which we are placed, to be

of respect and confidence of which any citizen might well feel proud; but in view of the extraordinary and alarm ng state of affairs in which we are placed, to be indicated by any considerable portion of my fellow-citizens as a suitable person to discharge the duties which must devolve upon the Executive of this State, is the highest honor which they could confer—an honor which I trust I fully appreciate, and one which by no fature act of mine, I hope, will be shown to have been unworthly bestowed.

Without considering the causes which have preceded and contributed to the rebellion now going on in some of the Southern States against the Government, or the measures which those in charge of the Government may doem it necessary to take to suppress the rebellion or prevent its extension, it is, perhans, proper that in this communication I should state briefly my views upon the great issue now before the people.

In one section of the country a rebellion exists—the laws of the land are put at defiance—the Union of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside, and another, at once the offspring of and apology for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its stead. In the prosecution of their designs the partice instincting and leading this rebellion have seized upon the property of our Government, driven its offseers and soldiers from their poets of duty, and by armed violence have sought to be militate our flag and to overnwe the Government. Government, driven its officers and soldiers from their poets of duty, and by armed violence have sought to bamillate our flag and to overnwe the Government. These parties had, no doubt, carefully calculated the chances of success, and, having no sympathy in common with the great body of their people, determined, at all hazards and at any cost of tressure and of blood, to attempt the execution of their nuwise and wicked purposes. With such mon I have no compromises to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

marke—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

But in my opinion the number of this class of men is small. The great body of the people South are loyal to the Government; their sympathy is with it and for it, if the real nature of the controversy was fairly before them, and they were permitted to act in accordance with their own feelings and judgments. It is the loyal people of the South who must suffer the most by the continuance of hostillities. I would, therefore, in justice to them as well as to ourselves; for the sake of our common country; for the sake of humanity, undeceive them. I would invite them into a National Convention, where we might consult and advise together for our common good, and by wise measures provide against any and every line of policy which, if persevered in, must result in our common ruin. For the restoration of harmony between the Sates, sympathy among the people, and for the preservation of the Union, I would make any reas-amble and honorabe e concession, not to the traitor but to disarm the traitor, but to disarm the traitor, by undeceiving the betrayed.

In marking profiers of pence and proposing terms of concelliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I would not overlook the fact, that the reconciliation, I wou

bellien is in the hands of those who are opposed to any reasonable and peaceful diustment of present difficulties, short of submission to their rolley and an actual series of their indep. Some an acknowledge knowledge to their indep. Some an acknowledge was in the act of planting by the gun. The standing next to me and the Rebel rifleman drew the first which I truet no considerate of number of our peace of their indep. Some an acknowledge was an act of the and the Rebel rifleman drew the first which I would, therefore, in now way important on the convert, in no way important on the convert, and in was a consider terms of separation.

These are briefly the views I entertain upon the all important question before the people. If elected to act, looking to the best interests of the whole people, and availing myself of all the lights which may devolve upon me to the best of my ability; and while I would have the benefit of the experience of those whole in the port of the converted of the experience of those whole in the period of the converted of the experience of those whole in the period of the converted of the experience of those whole in the period of the converted of the experience of the second of the converted of the converted of the experience of these world are the period of the converted of the experience of these world are the period of the converted of the experience of these world are the period of the converted of the experience of these was a converted on the converted of the experience of these was an and the general are of the converted of the experience of the experience of these was an and the general the same time. It is all the lights which may then be before me. I will discharge whatever duty may devolve upon me to the best of my ability; and while I would have the benefit of the experience of those the converted of the experience of those the converted of the

Under no circumstances would I submit to a dissolusion of the Union or consider terms of separation.

These are briefly the views I entertain upon the allimportant question before the people. If elected to
the office of Governor, I can only promise that upon
this and all other questions upon which I may be called
to act, looking to the best interests of the whole people, and availing myself of all the lights which may
then be before me, I will discharge whatever duty may
devolve upon me to the best of my ability; and while
I would have the benefit of the experience of those
who have preceded me, I could not expect to escape
altogether that consure which an excited public mind
is prone to visit upon those who may represent them in
the management of interests so vast and varied as those
of oar State. Very respectfully. H. J. Jewett.

WHY KENTUCKY IS ARKING.

WHY KENTUCKY IS ARSING.

The Louisville Journal says:

"We have it from good authority that Gov. Harris of Tennesses wants to know what those gans are coming to Kentucky for, if Kentucky is to remain neutral, and that he avows his determination to consider the act of bringing them as hostile. We have no especial authority to respond to his Excellency's demand for information, but we can tell him, that, upon the auposition that our people propose to remain neutral, their neutrality, as they have avowed, is to be an armed one, and they cannot readily understand what sort of armed and they cannot readily understand what sort of armed neutrality they can have wi hout arms. .* The Union men of Kentucky believe they have a

The Union men of Kentucky believe they have a right to obtain arms if they can, and they have been exercising the right, and are exercising it, and mean to continue to exercise it. When Tennessee maintains armies at Camp Boone, Camp Trousdels, Union City, in fact all along the Kentucky line with the notorious and even the avowed purpose of being ready for a Kentucky emergency, when also sends regiments to the very verge of Kentucky, at Cumberland diap, for the over purpose of confranting our State at that imthe open purpose of confronting our State at that im-portant point, when she sends her officers into Kenportant point, when she sends her officers into Kentucky to arrest and bear off Kentucky citizens without process of law, sizes Kentucky steamboats and Kentucky railroad cars, chaining them upon their own side of the line, and when, in fact, the does not hesitate to proclaim that she will precipitate her legions upon Kentucky whenever, in her opinion, Kentucky neutrality shall be violated, it would seem to be quite trainty shall be violated, it would seem to be dute time for Kentuckians to think of arming themselves. If Gov. Parris supposes that he can keep ten thousand bayonets gleaming upon our frontier, with the pub-lished determination of an invasion of our State in a contingency to be decided by himself, and that we, through fear of offending him and drawing upon our-selves his vengeance, shall omit to make any prepara-tions for adjuncted upon the larger insolant fool.

selves his vengeance, shall omit to make any preparations for self-protection, he is a mere insolant fool.

"Governor Harris says he shall consider the act of
bringing guns into Kentucky as hostile. We wonder
then why he didn't "flare up" when Governor Magoffin sent an agent to New-Orleans who purchased
and forwarded to Kentucky all the guns he could get,
and when the Governor and the Secession members of
the Legislature made a streamous effort to obtain an
appropriation of five or six millions of dollars for the
arming of our State. Harris and his Tennessean's repoised in that movement, and apphaded it, and tried
to promote it; yet now they threaten to consider any
importation of arms into Kentucky as a boatile movemout to be met and recisted by Tennessee. Well, if
Tennessee thinks she must meet and resist it, let her
begin. Next week is as good as next year, and tomorrow is as good as either. Kentucky, exmestly devoted as she is to peace, his borne quite as much from
Tennessee as she knows how to bear without getting
mad, and, if she has get to bear any more, she would
quite as coon have it an open invasion as anything
else.

PRISONERS LIBERATED BY THE ENEMY. The Boltimore Clipper of Friday says:

"The Bottomer Clipper of Francy says:

"The schooner Peguin arrived off Corner's wharf,
foot of Frederick atrect, shortly before five o'click yeaterday afternoon, having on board forty-seven officers
and the crews of the five merchant vessels recently
captured by the Southern pirates, and taken into Benafort, N. C. Several of the men after being taken were

captured by the Southern pirates, and taken into Beaufort, N. C. Several of the men after being taken were
placed in irons and treated rather roughly by the
pirates; but they state that the citizens of Beaufort
acted kindly toward them. One of the captains had
\$500 in gold taken from his pockets, and a chronometer
also taken away; others bad the greater portion of their
money and watches taken:

"The returned men report that every male person
which they met in Beaufort was in uniform, they not
seeing a man in citizen's dress. The rebels, when
sending off their prisoners, remarked to them, 'Tell
the people of Baltimore that by the time first snow
falls the Confederate flag will be waving on Bunker
Hill, in Boston, and that Baltimore will be the headquarters for Jeff Daviz.' The robels stated that during the past six weeks there have been taken near
Beaufort, as prizes, ten Northern vessels,

"Their accounts of the late battles are ridiculous in
the extreme, they reserving the credit of being victor

the extreme, they reserving the credit of being vic rious in every engagement. Their report of the Bull Run affair is that they killed nearly five thousand Federal troops, had an equal number of prisoners, and that the rebels only lest between three and four hunthat the rebels only lost between three and loudered killed. The men who returned yesterd leave for their homes in the North this morning.

WHAT THE K. G. C. & MAYE DONE.

The Louisville Journal enys: "In a stray number of The Clarkwille Chrosole of the 2d inst., we find of The Clarksville Chronicle of the 2d inst., we find a communication from King Bickley, Monarch of the Keights of the Golden Circle, to the Kentucky volunteers. The King is dissatisfied with the conduct of Tennessee. The King is indignant, may almost wrathful. He rehearses the mighty things he has done. He says he has furnished nearly four thousand troops from Kentucky for the Confederate army, and he adds, 'I desire to have them held in a proper position.' He says 'the regiment furnished Col. Blanton Duncan was composed of my best friends;' from which it appears that Col. Duncan had nothing to do with raising pears that Col. Duncan had nothing to do with raising what he called his regiment, it being furnished to him by the King. He now tells the Kentucky volunteers that they have not been fairly used by the State of Tennessee, and that he is determined to post his friends

in Kentucky upon the subject.

We do not think it necessary to state the character of the grievances of his Royal Highness. It is enough to give the conclusion he has arrived at. He says: give the conclusion be the arrived at. He says:

"I could only refuse to proceed further and order my men one and distand them, which was promptly done, and now g to say to all Kentuchians intended for our service that I shall he no stope outside of the State except on the order of Presiden vils, or Scoreiany of War, L. Pope Walker. I have impover one myself in this cause, and yet only tak to be treated fairly have furnished to the Scuttern army over 20,000 men who are in active service, and think I should have my men treates this it least ordinary kindness. We came as strangers—but as onds, and demanded only good faith from our superiors in as ority. We have not received it."

Now is it possible that 38,000 of the men in the Confederate armies have been furnished by the head of the Knights of the Golden Circle?

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE BLACK-HORSE

CAVALRY. Mr. Charles Furraged of Lansing, a member of the let Michigan Regiment, gives the following account of the charge of the Black-Horse Cavalry at Bull Run, which is by far the most graphic, and evidently correct

oze, yet published:

Commencing with the attack, he says: In the first charge upon the masked battery, in line of battle, the 69th New-York were in front, then the Zonaves, and in the renr the lat Michigan. Rising to the top of the hill, about thirty rods from the Rebels, we fired, intending to fall back a little and load, as previously ordered. Just then this order was countermanded, and we were ordered to rush on, unloaded. This new order was imperiently understood, and a portion fell back; upon which all did the same, but not more than two or three rods, creating some disorder; but we were in no sense "driven back." After loading, we rushed forward, crossed a road, a deep ditch and a fence, descending the bill, firing as we advanced. By the time we reached the foot of the hill—the Rebels having fallen back—the men of the three regionents were mingled together, every man trying to got in front, as though fighting on his own book. The din of battle was so terrific that no orders could be heard. We were in this position nearly stationary perhaps half an hour. charge upon the masked battery, in line of battle, the

fire was reserved until the left of their front was within five or six rots of our right, when we poured a continuous volly at them. Affling most of the horses in front and many on their sides. As they fell, pitchist their riders to the ground, those fellowing fell owners them probably four thousand pills, and they have pilled upon each other, a manglest, kicking, strangling, dying mass of men and horses—a sight of horser to which no description could do justice! Our aim was mostly at the horses; and I doubt not many more of the men were killed by the horses than by our ballots. The story that all this lighting was done by the Zouaves is false. The three regiments were mingled together, and all fought equally well. I here speak what I know, for I was directly in front of the cavalry, and nearly in the center. It was the general option that not over half a dozen of the cavalry escaped alive, though there may have been more.

out food or drink, almost exh. water at the regions our ranks were thinned and I woken, we saw no propect of support, and we retreated in disorder; but there was little running.

Just about this time the general stampede of the

THE PEACE MEETING AT SAYBROOK.

Wm. W. Eaton sent word to Saybrook, so they said Wm. W. Eaten sent word to Saybrook, so they said down there, to have a "pence flag" raised, and be would come down and make a speech. The writer, being quietly domesticated and resting at Guilford, saw the modest little hand-bill, but supposed that Eaton would have a little tea party of malignant tories like himself, and that no notice would be taken of it. It seems, however, that the Union men of the shore desired to see what peace flag Eston had desired that was better than the Stars and Stripes.

Eighty or ninety Union men went over from New-Haven at noon on the train which hore Eston and Gallagher, and others of both sides joined along the road.

Reaching Saybrook at half-nast 12, we saw all the

road.

Reaching Saybrook at half-past 12, we saw all the signs of a Union demonstration. The stars and stripes floated everywhere. As the afternoon were on, the carriages and footmen that came from neighboring towns aided the illusion. The true flag was carried by nearly everybody. Fifty came from Lyme, others from Essex, Clinton, Chester, &c. It was advised by those who, we for the strick lines of law to simply hold a

Resex, Cluton, Chester, &c. It was advised by those who prefer the strict lines of law to simply hold a Union meeting in the vicinity of the Dismion gathering. Near 3 o'clock, an impromptu procession of one or two hundred carrying several flags and among them a large one owned by H. K. White of the Lyme Hotel, moved down the street.

They had no definite object in view, but as they came near the flag-staff which the Dismionists had prepared fifty or seventy-five of whom or of their sympathizers stood just below in front of Gilbert Pratt's, house) the cry started, "Let's put up our flag." They rashed to the pole and began to the onthe flag. A little scuffling arose. As the flag was about to go up, a traiter cut the rope. Still the flag rose, but as it struck the pulley it slipped from the rope, which, with the flag, fell to the ground. The Dismionists attempted to carry off the rope, but it was wrenched from their hands, and in the three or four encounters which foilowed, they were instantly worsted.

Auong those who got a black eye was Goodwin Collier, ex-Pelice Judge of Hartford, who interfered

lowed, they were instantly worsted.

Among those who got a black eye was Goodwin Collier, ex-Pelice Judge of Hartford, who interfered with the purposes of the Unionists. A couple of saillors quickly climbed the staff and the rope was soon in its place, and the fing attached thereto was run up amid the enthusiastic cheers from several hundred. This press, and were all hundred.

anid the enthusiastic cases.
Union men-and women.
The crowd moved a short distance up street and entled out J. R. Hawley, who mounted a wagen, and after saving that he could not outre approve all that after saving that he could not outre approve all that after saving that he could not outre approve that he there four had been done, would rejoice with them from any and every spot in the thirty-four He begged them, for the sake of our ioselied States. He begged them, for the sake of our ioseled banner, in the name of our violated Constitution, in the name of Liberty and of God, to bury the word "Peace." The response was loud and long. He declared that the flag of the Union was the only true flag of peace. Let all hoist it, and there will be no more war; until its majesty is fully acknowledged, there will be nothing but war. He urged obliviou of all former differences, and a steady support with money and life of our Government and its flag, the hope of the world, and closed his remarks in about fifteen minutes. Cheers were given for each of the three regiments just mustered out, and for various people and the good cause generally.

three regiments just matered out, and for various people and the good cause generally.

In the course of the afternoon a call was made upon Capt. Morphin, and, after being repeatedly cheered, he thanked his friends, and said that he had just returned from voting \$800,000 to the Government from the Continental Bank. The banks had taken the whole loan. He would give all they possessed and his own blood and his before he would yield a hair to traitors. [More wonking cheers.]

The crowd called on John J. Donne and he made a

The crowd called on John J. Donne and he made a most capital and eloquent speech; but we must forbear for want of time and room. John Allen, eaq., another true man, was loadly cheered.

The flag was taken from the staff and an opportunity given to the so-called peace men, if they had a fit and lawful flag, to raise it. Of the merits of the

it and lawful flag, to raise it. Of the merits of the discussion—the twenty stars or twenty-three—of the peace flag, with white border and red letters—we heard confused reports and saw little.

Neither Paton nor Gallagher made any speech or held any meeting. Toward 6 o'clock the Lyme boys took their flag from the pole and started for home. The 6:45 train for New-Haven came. Eaton and Gallagher got on board, so did the New-Haven boys and others, and the demonstration ended, so far as we know.

A MYSTERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS .- The following from the Richmond correspondence of The Charleston Mercury is very significant:

"The Government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day
(the 4th) since the fight, no report is made of the
rounded or dead, nor will they allow those who have
sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their
fate, and administer to their necessities, if wounded.
All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain
their information chiefly from the wounded who are
brought here. The death of Col. Fisher of North
Carolina was not known until his body arrived on its
way to North Carolina."

The Charleston Courier of Aug. 6, 8298:

The Charleston Courier of Aug. 6, says:

"We are now entering on the third week from the battle, and we have no official report. We know the difficulties that have dehyed such a report, in the constant movements of many who were engaged it it, but we hope there will be no needless delay. We need no suppression; our people desire the truth, and can face the truth under any circumstances. Can we not, at least, request immediately an official statement of the amount and variety of ordnance and military stores captured, as an office to Northern lies?"

ARREST OF THE HON. ALEX. R. BOTELER. - They Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow has the following paregraph. We have not heard of the arrest from any

other source:

"We learn from private sources that the Hon. Ale".

R. Boteler of Virginia, was captured by the Fed cal troops, at his recidence near Shepherdstowe, and taken on Tuesday to Sandy Hook to Gen. Banks. We have not understood the cause of his arrest, or what disposition has been made of him. Possibly by will be exchanged for the Hon. Mr. Ely."

It was recently reported that Mr. B. and aled of a

that not over half a dozen of the cavalry escaped acre, foough there may have been more.

Daring this brief but horrible work the masked battery and large bodies of infantry were pouring their fire into our ranks, and our men were falling on every hand. We again returned their fire, and soon after, Lieut. Mauch having been struck down, I and two others assisted him back, and on returning, we found

others assisted him basic, and on returning, we found our men still standing sheir ground.

Soon after this a flast of truce was raised by the Rebels twenty or thirty rods in our freet, and our fire slackened. Immediately the white flag fell, and our colors were raised. We knew not what to make of it at the moment, unless they were about to surrender, but supposed afterward the design was to lure us into a more deadly range of their batteries. In a few minutes the Rebel flag only was again flying in their place. The contest raged if or a time longer, when the firing of the Rebels ceased, and we supposed the victory was ours. The Robels were seen to fall back but very soon Johnson's arm y was seen approaching. We had fought incessantly for four or five hours, without food or drink, almost exhausted at the beginning our ranks were thinsed and I woken, we saw no pros-

army took place, and we returnable to Washington and vicinity, feeling that we had won a glorious victory, only snatched from us by the arrival of Johnson's army, and the failure of proper off arms to bring up the reserve force to our relief.